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(54) Dielectric ceramics.

(57) A dielectric ceramics which has a composition represented by the following general formula (I) and having a substantially perovskite crystal structure:



wherein x, y, z, u, w and p satisfy one selected from the following conditions: x = 0, w = 0, z = 0, 0.001 ≤ y ≤ 0.088, 0.66 ≤ u < 0.72, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; x = 0, z = 0, 0.001 ≤ y ≤ 0.40, 0.001 ≤ w ≤ 0.40, 0.61 ≤ u ≤ 0.72, 0.002 ≤ y + w ≤ 0.40 and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Co and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; x = 0, w = 0, 0.04 ≤ y ≤ 0.90, 0.10 ≤ z < 0.96, 0.61 ≤ u ≤ 0.72, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Nb and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; and w = 0, 0 < x ≤ 0.25, 0 ≤ y ≤ 0.5, 0 ≤ z ≤ 0.8, 0.61 ≤ u ≤ 0.72, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Sr, Mg, Ni, Ta and Nb are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.

DIELECTRIC CERAMICS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

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The present invention relates to a dielectric ceramics and, more particularly, to a dielectric ceramics which has a high unloaded Q in a high-frequency range, thereby being suitable as a dielectric appliance for high frequencies.

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Description of the Prior Art

A dielectric resonator and a dielectric substrate which are used for a signal circuit in a high-frequency range such as microwaves and milli waves are generally required to use a dielectric ceramics which has a high dielectric constant, a high unloaded Q, and a small absolute value of the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency. For dielectric ceramics of this kind, TiO_2 materials have conventionally been used. For example, $BaO-TiO_2$ and $ZrO_2-SnO_2-TiO_2$ materials, and recently, $Ba(Zn, Ta)O_3$ and $Ba(Mg, Ta)O_3$ materials have been utilized. Dielectric ceramics made of these materials are characterized in that the unloaded Q is 3,000 to 7,000, the dielectric constant is 20 to 40, and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency is as small as approximately 0 ppm/ $^{\circ}C$ at a high frequency of about 10 GHz.

Communication apparatus have recently been adopting increasingly higher frequencies, and a dielectric ceramics having a higher unloaded Q is required in the SHF band used for satellite broadcasting, etc.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a dielectric ceramics made of a novel material in order to exhibit a higher unloaded Q.

To achieve this aim, the present invention provides a dielectric ceramics which has a composition represented by the following general formula (I) and having a substantially perovskite crystal structure: $(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_uO_p$... (I) wherein x, y, z, u, w and p satisfy one selected from the following conditions: x = 0, w = 0, z = 0, $0.001 \leq y \leq 0.088$, $0.66 \leq u < 0.72$, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; x = 0, z = 0, $0.001 \leq y \leq 0.40$, $0.001 \leq w \leq 0.40$, $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$, $0.002 \leq y + w \leq 0.40$ and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Co and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; x = 0, w = 0, $0.04 \leq y \leq 0.90$, $0.10 \leq z < 0.96$, $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Nb and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; and w = 0, $0 < x \leq 0.25$, $0 \leq y \leq 0.5$, $0 \leq z \leq 0.8$, $0.61 \leq u < 0.72$, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Sr, Mg, Ni, Ta and Nb are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become clear from the following description of the preferred embodiments thereof, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an X-ray diffraction chart of an embodiment of a dielectric ceramics according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the above-described general formula (I), x, y, z, u and w which represent the composition ratio of each cation are important in order to enhance the unloaded Q in a high-frequency range, which is one of the objects of the present invention, and the respective ranges of x, y, s, u and w are so determined as to achieve this object.

If x = 0, w = 0, and z = 0, the general formula (I) becomes $Ba\{(Mg_{1-y}Ni_y)_{1-u}Ta_u\}O_p$. The ranges of y and u are restricted to the following ranges: $0.001 \leq y \leq 0.088$ and $0.66 \leq u < 0.72$. If y exceeds 0.088, the unloaded Q is lowered, while if it is less than 0.001, the raw material is difficult to sinter. On the other hand, if u is less than 0.66, the raw material is difficult to sinter, while if it is 0.72 or more, the unloaded Q is unfavorably lowered and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency rapidly increases in the positive direction. It is preferable that $0.66 \leq u \leq 0.68$.

If x = 0 and z = 0, the general formula (I) becomes $Ba\{(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}Ta_u\}O_p$. The ranges of y and w are restricted to the following ranges: $0.001 \leq y \leq 0.40$ and $0.001 \leq w \leq 0.40$. If y or w is less than 0.001, the raw material is difficult to sinter or the unloaded Q is lowered. If y or w exceeds 0.40, the unloaded Q is lowered. The range of $y + w$ is $0.002 \leq y + w \leq 0.40$, preferably $0.002 \leq y + w \leq 0.35$. If $y + w$ is less than 0.002, the raw material is difficult to sinter, while if it exceeds 0.40, the unloaded Q is unfavourably lowered and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency suddenly increases in the negative direction. When $y + w$ is in the range of 0.002 to 0.40, it is possible to adjust the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency to a given value. Specifically, if $y + w$ is in the range of 0.002 to 0.15, it is possible to adjust the temperature coefficient to 0 to 10 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C, and if $y + w$ is in the range of 0.15 to 0.40, it is possible to adjust the temperature coefficient to a given value ranging from 0 to -13 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C. The range of u is $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$, preferably $0.66 \leq u \leq 0.68$. If u is less than 0.61, the raw material is difficult to sinter, while if it exceeds 0.72, the unloaded Q is unfavorably lowered and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency suddenly increases in the positive direction.

In the case of x = 0 and w = 0, the general formula (I) becomes $Ba(Mg_{1-y}Ni_y)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_uO_p$. The ranges of y and u are restricted to the following ranges: $0.04 \leq y \leq 0.90$ and $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$, preferably $0.66 \leq u \leq 0.68$. If y exceeds 0.90, the unloaded Q is lowered, while if y is less than 0.04 or u exceeds 0.72, the unloaded Q is unfavorably lowered and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency increases too much in the positive direction. If u is less than 0.61, the raw material is difficult to sinter.

In the case of w = 0, the general formula (I) becomes $(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y}Ni_y)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_uO_p$. The ranges of x, y, z and u are restricted to the following ranges: $0 < x \leq 0.25$, $0 \leq y \leq 0.5$, $0 \leq z \leq 0.8$, and $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$. If x is 0, namely, no Sr is contained, the raw material is difficult to sinter, while if x exceeds 0.25, the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency unfavorably rapidly increases in the positive direction. The value of y may be zero, in other words, no Ni may be contained in the raw material, while if y exceeds 0.5, the unloaded Q is lowered. The value of z may be zero, in other words, no Nb may be contained in the raw material, while if z exceeds 0.8, the unloaded Q is unfavorably lowered and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency increases too much in the positive direction.

The symbol p may be any number with which the charges of the cations of the elements constituting the compositions represented by the general formula (I) are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.

A dielectric ceramics according to the present invention has a substantially perovskite crystal structure. That is, a phase of a perovskite crystal structure is observed in the dielectric ceramics and hardly any other phase is observed by X-ray diffraction.

A dielectric ceramics according to the present invention is produced not by a specified method but an ordinary method. For example, powders of barium carbonate, strontium carbonate, magnesium oxide, nickel oxide, tantalum oxide and niobium oxide are weighed as materials for Ba, Sr, Mg, Ni, Ta and Nb components, respectively, so that a ceramics of the desired composition may be obtained. These powders are thoroughly mixed. The mixture is calcined, pulverized and press molded. The molded body obtained is sintered at a temperature of about 1,500 to 1,650 $^{\circ}$ C to obtain a dielectric ceramics of the present invention.

The present invention will be explained in detail with reference to the following examples and comparative examples.

Example 1

As a raw material, powders of barium carbonate, magnesium oxide, nickel oxide and tantalum oxide, each having the purity of 99.9 wt%, were prepared. These powders were weighed so as to prepare 8 kinds of samples shown in Table 1 (the samples marked with * are comparative examples, and the others are embodiments of the present invention) which have the respective values shown in Table 1 as the values of y and u in the general formula (I):

$Ba\{(Mg_{1-y}Ni_y)_{1-u}Ta_u\}O_p$. The powders were charged into a pot of a ball mill together with pure water and wet blended for 16 hours. The mixture was taken out of the pot and dried at 150°C for 5 hours. Thereafter, the mixture was calcined at 1,000°C for 2 hours in the air. After calcination, it was pulverized and screened through a sieve of 42 mesh. The thus-obtained powder was molded into a disk 10 mm in diameter and 5 mm in thickness at a pressure of 500 kg/cm² by using a die, and was thereafter pressed at a pressure of 2,000 kg/cm² by a rubber press to obtain a formed body. The formed body was sintered at 1,650°C for 4 hours in a stream of oxygen, thereby obtaining ceramics.

The dielectric constant (ϵ_r) and the unloaded Q (Qu) of the thus-obtained ceramics were measured at a frequency of about 10 GHz by the dielectric resonator method. The resonance frequencies in the temperature range of -10 to 80°C were measured so as to calculate the temperature coefficient (τ_f) of the resonant frequency at 20°C. The results obtained are shown in Table 1.

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Example 2

As raw material, powders of barium carbonate, magnesium oxide, nickel oxide, cobalt oxide and tantalum oxide, each having the purity of 99.9 wt%, were prepared. These powders were weighed so as to prepare 24 kinds of samples shown in Table 2 (the samples marked with * are comparative examples, and the others are embodiments of the present invention) which have the respective values shown in Table 2 as the values of y, w and u in the general formula (I): $Ba\{(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}Ta_u\}O_p$. A ceramics was obtained in the same process and under the same conditions as in Example 1.

The dielectric constant (ϵ_r), the unloaded Q (Qu) and the temperature coefficient (τ_f) of the resonant frequency were measured in the same way as in Example 1, the results being shown in Table 2.

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Table 1

Sample No. (1)	y and u in the general formula (I)		ϵ_r	Qu	τ_f (ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C)
	y	u			
1	0.005	0.67	24.9	16,300	6.1
2	0.010	0.67	25.0	17,700	5.8
3	0.030	0.67	24.8	17,200	5.2
4	0.050	0.67	24.7	14,400	4.6
5	0.070	0.67	24.7	12,100	4.0
6	0.088	0.67	24.6	10,000	3.2
7*(2)	0.000	0.67	-	-	-
8*	0.090	0.67	24.6	9,100	3.0

(note) (1) The samples marked with * represent comparative examples, the others being embodiments of the present invention.

(2) Sample No. 7 was not sintered, thereby making it impossible to measure the respective characteristics.

Table 2

Sample No. (1)	y + w, y, w and u in the general formula (I)				ϵ_r	Qu	τ_f
	y +w	y	w	u			(ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
9*(2)	0.001	0	0.001	0.670	-	-	-
10	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.670	24.0	10,100	4
11	0.005	0.0025	0.0025	0.670	24.0	11,300	5
12*(2)	0.005	0	0.005	0.670	-	-	-
13	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.670	24.6	13,400	6
14	0.030	0.015	0.015	0.670	24.6	16,700	8
15	0.060	0.030	0.030	0.670	24.9	10,900	6
16	0.100	0.050	0.050	0.670	24.7	15,500	3
17	0.150	0.075	0.075	0.670	24.6	14,600	0
18*	0.200	0.200	0	0.670	24.7	7,000	2
19	0.200	0.100	0.100	0.670	24.7	13,400	-1
20*	0.200	0	0.200	0.670	24.7	6,800	2
21	0.250	0.180	0.070	0.670	24.9	12,800	-1
22	0.250	0.070	0.180	0.670	24.8	12,500	-1
23	0.300	0.150	0.150	0.670	25.0	12,400	-3
24	0.350	0.300	0.050	0.670	25.0	10.800	-5
25	0.350	0.050	0.300	0.670	24.9	9,300	-6
26	0.395	0.390	0.005	0.670	25.2	8,700	-7
27	0.395	0.005	0.390	0.670	25.1	8,200	-9
28	0.400	0.010	0.390	0.670	25.2	7,100	-10

(continued)

Sample	y + w, y, w and u		No. (1)	in the general formula (I)	ϵ_r	Qu	τ_f	
				y + w	y	w	u	(ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$)
29	0.400	0.390	0.010	0.670	25.2	7,600	-9	
30	0.400	0.200	0.200	0.670	25.3	8,000	-13	
31*	0.420	0.310	0.110	0.670	25.3	6,900	-17	
32*	0.420	0.110	0.310	0.670	25.2	5,800	-16	

(note) (1) The samples marked with * represent comparative examples, the others being embodiments of the present invention.

(2) Samples No. 9 and 12 were not sintered, thereby making it impossible to measure the respective characteristics.

It is obvious from Tables 1 and 2 that the dielectric ceramics of sample Nos. 1 to 6, 10, 11, 13 to 17, 19 and 21 to 30, which are embodiments of the present invention, have efficient characteristics in the dielectric constant, unloaded Q and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency, and that, in particular, the unloaded Q have large values exceeding 7,000, sometimes exceeding 10,000 depending upon the composition.

On the other hand, the ceramics of sample Nos. 8, 18, 20, 31 and 32, which have the composition out of the range of the present invention, have small unloaded Q and the temperature dependency of the resonant frequency is not always good.

When the ceramics of the above-described sample Nos., namely, the embodiments of the present invention were pulverized and the thus-obtained powders were subjected to X-ray diffraction, phases of the perovskite crystal structure were observed and completely no or hardly any other phase was observed. Fig. 1 is an X-ray diffraction chart of the ceramics of the sample No. 19. The indexed diffraction lines derive from a hexagonal perovskite structure, and hardly any other diffraction line is observed.

Example 3

As a raw material, powders of barium carbonate, magnesium oxide, nickel oxide, tantalum oxide and niobium oxide, each having the purity of 99.9 wt%, were prepared. These powders were weighed so as to prepare 9 kinds of samples shown in Table 3 (the samples marked with * are comparative examples, and the others are embodiments of the present invention) which have the respective values shown in Table 3 as the values of y and u in the general formula (I): $\text{Ba}(\text{Mg}_{1-y} \text{Ni}_y)_{1-u} (\text{Ta}_{1.2} \text{Nb}_2)_u \text{O}_p$. A ceramics was obtained in the same process and under the same conditions as in Example 1.

The dielectric constant (ϵ_r), the unloaded Q (Qu) and the temperature coefficient (τ_f) of the resonant frequency were measured in the same was as in Example 1, the results being shown in Table 3.

It is obvious from Table 3 that the dielectric ceramics of sample Nos. 35 to 40, which are embodiments of the present invention, have the unloaded Qs larger than 7,000.

Table 3

Sample No.	y and u in the general formula (I)		ϵ_r	Qu	τ_f
	y	u			
33*	0.00	0.67	29.7	5,300	35
34*	0.02	0.67	31.8	6,500	30
35	0.04	0.67	32.1	7,100	24
36	0.10	0.67	31.0	7,800	18
37	0.30	0.67	30.3	9,700	3
38	0.50	0.67	28.4	9,300	-7
39	0.70	0.67	26.6	9,000	-13
40	0.90	0.67	25.0	7,400	-18
41*	0.93	0.67	24.2	6,400	-20

(note) The samples marked with * represent comparative examples, the others being embodiments of the present invention.

Example 4

As a raw material, powders of barium carbonate, strontium carbonate, magnesium oxide, nickel oxide, tantalum oxide and niobium oxide, each having the purity of 99.9 wt%, were prepared. These powders were weighed so as to prepare 21 kinds of samples shown in Table 4 (the samples marked with * are comparative examples, and the others are embodiments of the present invention) which have the respective values shown in Table 4 as the values of x, y, z and u in the general formula (I) : $(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y}Ni_y)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_zO_p$. A ceramics was obtained in the same process and under the same conditions as in Example 1.

The dielectric constant (ϵ_r), the unloaded Q (Qu) and the temperature coefficient (τ_f) of the resonant frequency were measured in the same way as in Example 1, the results being shown in Table 4.

It is obvious from Table 4 that the dielectric ceramics of sample Nos. 42 to 54, which are embodiments of the present invention, have the unloaded Q larger than 7,000.

Table 4

Sample No.	x, y, and z in the general formula (I) (u = 0.67)			ϵ_r	Qu	τ_f (ppm/°C)
	x	y	z			
42	0.01	0.0	0.0	25	1,5000	4
43	0.01	0.0	0.8	30	10,000	27
44	0.01	0.5	0.0	24	13,200	-6
45	0.01	0.5	0.8	30	9,200	12
46	0.1	0.1	0.3	26	14,000	27
47	0.1	0.2	0.7	30	10,000	44
48	0.1	0.3	0.4	27	11,000	21
49	0.2	0.1	0.5	28	10,000	40
50	0.2	0.4	0.6	29	8,000	32
51	0.25	0.0	0.0	24	14,000	47
52	0.25	0.0	0.8	30	7,400	44
53	0.25	0.5	0.0	25	8,000	39
54*	0.25	0.5	0.8	30	7,900	48
55*	0.0	0.4	0.0	NOT SINTERED		
56*	0.0	0.4	0.5	NOT SINTERED		
57*	0.1	0.1	0.85	31	6,900	51
58*	0.1	0.55	0.6	28	5,800	42
59*	0.2	0.4	0.9	31	6,400	60
60*	0.2	0.6	0.2	25	5,900	41
61*	0.3	0.1	0.1	24	6,000	59
62*	0.35	0.4	0.7	29	4,500	62

(note) The samples marked with * represent comparative examples, the others being embodiments of the present invention.

The dielectric ceramics of the present invention has efficient characteristics in the dielectric constant, the unloaded Q and the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency in a high-frequency range in the vicinity of 10 GHz. Especially, since the unloaded Q is a large value exceeding 7,000, and can be more than 10,000 in the case where the composition is $Ba\{(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}Ta_u\}O_p$ or $Ba\{(Mg_{1-y}Ni_y)_{1-u}Ta_u\}O_p$, it can meet the recent demand for the use of higher frequencies.

In addition, it has a small absolute value of the temperature coefficient of the resonant frequency and it is possible to freely control the value in accordance with purpose. It also has a high value in the dielectric constant. Thus, the dielectric ceramics of the present invention is very useful as a dielectric ceramics used for various dielectric resonators and dielectric substrates for high frequencies.

While there has been described what are at present considered to be preferred embodiments of the invention, it will be understood that various modifications may be made thereto, and it is intended that the appended claims cover all such modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A dielectric ceramics having a composition represented by the following general formula (I) :

$$(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)O_p \dots (I)$$

wherein $x = 0$, $w = 0$, $z = 0$, $0.001 \leq y \leq 0.088$, $0.66 \leq y < 0.72$, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.
2. A ceramics according to Claim 1, wherein $0.66 \leq u \leq 0.68$.

3. A dielectric ceramics having a composition represented by the following general formula (I) :
 $(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_uO_p \dots (I)$
wherein $x = 0$, $z = 0$, $0.001 \leq y \leq 0.40$, $0.001 \leq w \leq 0.40$, $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$, $0.002 \leq y + w \leq 0.40$, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Co and Ta are neutralized,
5 whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.
4. A ceramics according to Claim 3, wherein $0.002 \leq y + w \leq 0.35$.
5. A ceramics according to Claim 1, wherein $0.66 \leq u \leq 0.68$.
6. A dielectric ceramics having a composition represented by the following general formula (I) :
 $(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_uO_p \dots (I)$
10 wherein $x = 0$, $w = 0$, $0.04 \leq y \leq 0.90$, $0.10 \leq z \leq 0.96$, $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Nb and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.
7. A ceramics according to Claim 6, wherein $0.66 \leq u \leq 0.68$.
8. A dielectric ceramics having a composition represented by the following general formula (I) :
15 $(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_uO_p \dots (I)$
wherein $w = 0$, $0 < x \leq 0.25$, $0 \leq y \leq 0.5$, $0 \leq z \leq 0.8$, $0.61 \leq u \leq 0.72$, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Sr, Mg, Ni, Ta and Nb are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.

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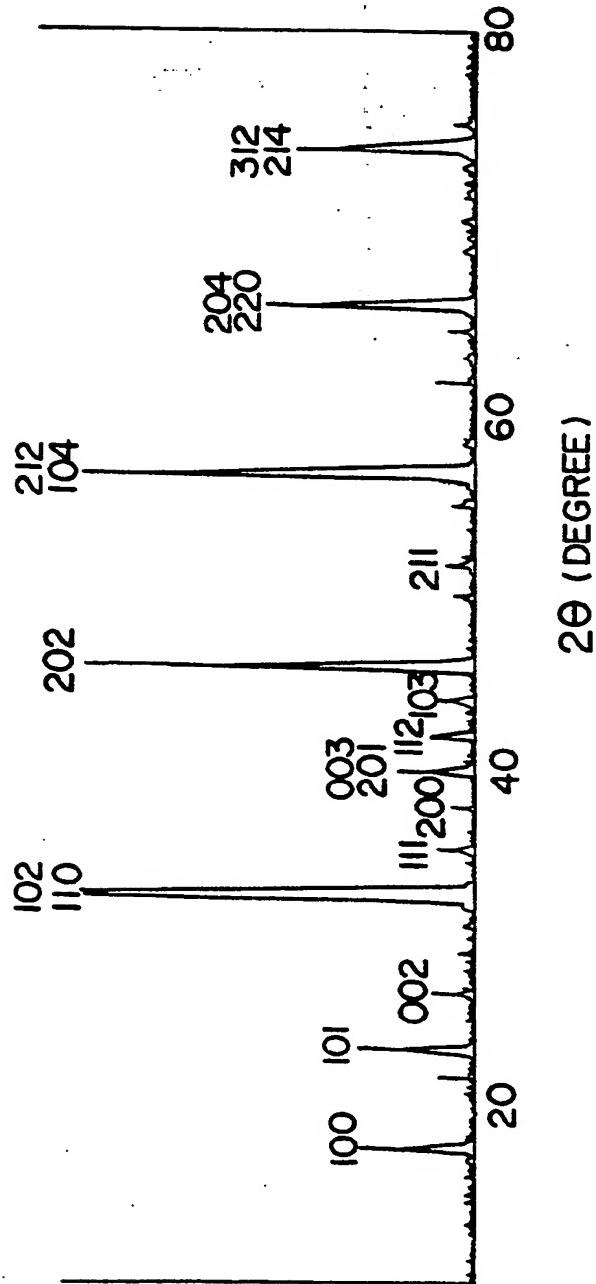
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Fig. I



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(54) Dielectric ceramics.

(57) A dielectric ceramics which has a composition represented by the following general formula (I) and having a substantially perovskite crystal structure:
$$(Ba_{1-x}Sr_x)(Mg_{1-y-w}Ni_yCo_w)_{1-u}(Ta_{1-z}Nb_z)_uO_p \dots (I)$$
wherein x, y, z, u, w and p satisfy one selected from the following conditions: x = 0, w = 0, z = 0, 0.001 ≤ y ≤ 0.088, 0.66 ≤ u < 0.72, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; x = 0, z = 0, 0.001 ≤ y ≤ 0.40, 0.001 ≤ w ≤ 0.40, 0.61 ≤ u ≤ 0.72, 0.002 ≤ y + w ≤ 0.40 and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Co and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; x = 0, w = 0, 0.04 ≤ y ≤ 0.90, 0.10 ≤ z < 0.96; 0.61 ≤ u ≤ 0.72, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Mg, Ni, Nb and Ta are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized; and w = 0, 0 < x ≤ 0.25, 0 ≤ y ≤ 0.5, 0 ≤ z ≤ 0.8, 0.61 ≤ u ≤ 0.72, and p represents a number with which the charges of the cations of Ba, Sr, Mg, Ni, Ta and Nb are neutralized, whereby the entire composition is electrically neutralized.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 87 30 5786

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
A	GB-A-2 166 431 (SUMITOMO METAL MINING CO.) * Claims 1,2 * ----	1	C 04 B 35/00 H 01 B 3/12
A	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 105, no. 6, August 1986, page 309, no. 47798t, Columbus, Ohio, US; & JP-A-61 72 675 (TDK CORP.) 14-04-1986 ----	1-8	
A	US-A-4 585 745 (T. TUMOOKA) * Claim 1 * -----	1-8	
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)			
C 04 B H 01 B H 01 P			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	04-10-1988	SCHURMANS H.D.R.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	